

WHERE THE "A" WILL, THERE'S A way to reach the public, and the way is through The Age-Herald. Ornament your advertisement with facts and The Age-Herald will do the rest.

# THE AGE-HERALD.

THE WEATHER  
GENERALLY FAIR WEDNESDAY  
AND THURSDAY; LIGHT TO FRESH  
NORTHEASTLY WINDS.

VOL. XXVII.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1900

NUMBER 107

## THE TERRIBLE FATE OF A BLACK BRUTE

Wallace Townsend Burned at the Stake at Eclectic,  
a Small Town in Elmore County.

### CONFESSED HIS CRIME

Attempted to Outrage a Helpless  
White Woman.

### FLAMES KINDLED BY THE HUSBAND

Was a Nephew of the Negro Floyed  
Who Was Lynched Two  
Weeks Ago for a Sim-  
ilar Crime

Age-Herald Bureau, Hotel Mabson, Montgomery, October 2.—(Special.)—At 8 o'clock this morning Wallace Townsend, a negro boy 16 years of age, was burned at the stake near Eclectic, in Elmore County, for the offense of an attempted assault upon Mrs. G. S. Harrington.

Three other negro boys, Frank and Jake Floyed and Virgil Miller, are in the Montgomery jail under the charge of being accomplices in the terrible crimes which have recently been perpetrated in Elmore County.

The story of the crime for which Townsend was burned shows it to be one of the blackest and most diabolical committed within the annals of the South. According to the testimony of one of the boys arrested, a band of several had formed a conspiracy to assault Eclectic. As a result of this conspiracy one has been hung, one burned, three are in jail and the sheriff of Elmore is now in pursuit of four others, who will never reach a jail if the white men of Elmore get them before the officers.

It was 10 o'clock Monday morning when Wallace Townsend assaulted Mrs. Harrington. The boy went into Mrs. Harrington's room, she being alone, and secreting himself behind the door, awaited her return. As Mrs. Harrington entered through the door, the black rascal sprang upon her and seizing her by the throat he choked her until she became so weak that she was easily under the control of her assailant. Mrs. Harrington shows plainly the signs of violence done her. Her throat was bruised until it bled and her mouth was badly torn. The fiend took his fingers and holding one in each corner of her mouth jerked it apart, tearing the lips badly into the cheeks. When Townsend had concluded his fiendish work he pledged Mrs. Harrington with threat of death that she would not divulge his name.

As the negro left the house a Mr. Nichols came up and to him Mrs. Harrington related the terrible story, at the same time giving him a gun to go in pursuit of the fleeing negro. Then seized with fright for her own safety the lady begged Nichols to remain and protect her.

The news of the crime was rapidly spread. It was not many hours before a mob of more than one hundred determined men was organized and they started in pursuit of the brute. There was no question as to the identity of the man wanted, as he was well known about the village. The mob followed him for eight miles, getting an occasional trace. When at a point some eight miles from Wetumpka they were informed that Townsend had been seen in Wetumpka, and the trail was abandoned, the mob proceeding to the town.

At Wetumpka it was ascertained that the negro had not been there, so the determined men went to the State Penitentiary and, securing six bloodhounds, returned to the spot where last the negro had been seen. It had grown dark by this hour, but the trusted hounds soon struck trail, and a more thrilling chase was never had across the hills of Elmore. The fleeing negro made circuit after circuit, hoping to dodge the dogs, but to no avail.

About 11 o'clock the mob ascertained that the sheriff had gone into the country to get a negro and they layd him on his return. As the sheriff was returning with his prisoner he was suddenly held up and more than a hundred guns were raised at him. The flashing of a match revealed that the negro in the custody of the sheriff was not the one wanted, and the mob followed the dogs.

About midnight, after pursuing the negro for six miles, the dogs bayed him within a mile of Wetumpka. Townsend sought refuge in the top of a small tree. When the mob came up it required a pistol shot to bring the negro down. Very quietly the mob carried the prisoner back to Eclectic, a distance of about fifteen miles. The home of Mrs. Harrington was reached early in the morning, and after the negro was fully identified as the man wanted he made a complete confession. At the same time he implicated several others in the crime.

A Gruesome Suggestion  
About 8 o'clock the mob grew impatient with their prisoner, and a suggestion from one of the leaders that the negro be burned at the stake met with ready accord. He was led into a graveyard and securely chained to a stake and a score of fat pine knots were piled about him. It was left for the enraged husband to apply the match which meted out to the brute the terrible but slow punishment for his crime. The body burned into ashes, and the crowd dispersed quietly.

The sheriff of the county ascertained this afternoon that Townsend had implicated

## MONSTER MEETING OF STRIKING MINERS HELD AT WILKESBARRE

Greatest Labor Demonstration Ever  
Made in Northeastern Pennsylv-  
vania--Ovation to Mitchell.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., October 2.—The parade and mass meeting of the striking miners in this city today was the greatest labor demonstration ever held in northeastern Pennsylvania. The weather was favorable for a large turnout. The sun shone brightly all day and it was more like a day in June than in October.

The parade, headed by President Mitchell and the officers of the national executive board, started a little after 2 o'clock, and it required an hour and twenty minutes to pass a given point. It is estimated that there were fully 15,000 men and boys in line.

The music was furnished by about forty brass bands and drum corps. Many banners and transparencies were carried by the men. Among the most noticeable were these:

"We want our dinner pails filled with substantial food, not coal barons' taffy."  
"We are fighting for a cause that is just and right."

"Stand by President Mitchell and the union."

"Our union must be recognized."

"We will no longer be slaves."

"2240 pounds for a ton."

"We want two weeks pay."

The breaker boys carried banners which read: "We need schooling, but must work!"

"Save us from the whims of the sheriff and deputies." "Down with oppression." "We stand by President Mitchell."

The parade passed over the principal streets of the city, and thousands of people lined the sidewalks. Here and there enthusiastic admirers of President Mitchell would break through the lines and insist upon shaking hands with him. The men from Pittston had a float with four men representing "coal barons." They were drinking what purported to be champagne. There was another float with miners dining on bread and water. A stretcher was carried containing a dummy representing a miner who had just lost his life in a mine.

President Mitchell reviewed the great army of men. He was generously applauded by the marchers. Business was at a standstill in the city all afternoon. It was after 4 o'clock when the last of the marchers swept past President Mitchell. Both he and his colleagues were driven to West Side Park, where a big mass meeting was held. It was estimated that nearly 20,000 people were massed in front of the stand when the president began to speak. He said:

Mitchell's Speech  
"A man would indeed be devoid of feeling if he were not proud to have the opportunity to stand before a multitude like this which is making a fight for something it believes to be just. I am proud to know that you are composed of coal miners and their families. I am proud to know that you command in this fight the respect of the clergyman; that you have the sympathy of the public, and that the great American press has said with one voice that your cause is a righteous one. No man would go further to avoid a strike than I, but when all honorable methods fail, then I favor strikes. I went to New York to call on the operators at the sacrifice of dignity to get a hearing. But the men who employed you turned me away, and even refused to receive a committee of their own men for the purpose of talking over the differences."

"The greatest strike in the history of the world is drawing to a close. Already the great coal carrying railroads have agreed to increase your wages 10 per cent, which is a great victory in itself. True, it is not enough. It does not satisfy us, but the time is not far distant when the anthracite coal miners will receive as much for

their labor as any other class of workmen in the world.

"In this struggle do not place absolute faith in John Mitchell or any other one man. Put your faith in the organization. Work hard, for its prosperity, for the stronger it is, the better you are armed for the struggle in which you are now engaged. This strike shall not be declared off by me. It shall not be ended until a convention of anthracite miners shall decide. Every union and every colliery will be asked to send one or more delegates to a convention to determine for themselves. Your interests are greater than mine. I shall not decide the question of your going back to work. You must vote on that yourselves. I would not pretend to determine your fate or that of the 500,000 who are directly affected by this struggle."

Must Stand Together  
"I firmly believe that victory will be achieved by the men standing together. Do not let one of you move at all. If you stand together we will achieve a greater victory than was ever attained by labor in the anthracite coal regions. If nothing else is achieved than the taking of the young boys who today yelled as I passed them in the parade that 'Mitchell is all right' out of the breakers and placing them in the schools, the future will show that Mitchell was all right. I am firmly of the belief that the mothers of the breaker boys nightly pray to the Ruler of the universe to decide in favor of the men, so that their boys can go to the schools."

"A miner should receive for his wages as much as any man on earth, so that he himself can build a home on the present tumbling ruins of his hovel built by the company, and can afford to allow his children to have the advantage of college, too."

"Through the efforts of the United Mine Workers we can secure justice for all. We want to stand together, and I hope that not one man will desert the ranks of the union and that not one man will go back to the mines until the victory is complete."

The national president was followed by Fred Diller of Ohio and Benjamin Gates executive board, and "Mother" Mary Jones.

President Mitchell's address, as far as outlining any future move on the part of the labor leaders is concerned, is a disappointment. He intimated strongly last night that he would define the position of the union today on the 10 per cent concession.

MINERS DEMAND  
That the Operators Recognize the Union

Wilkesbarre, Pa., October 2.—The coal operators of the Wyoming Valley who posted notices at their collieries last night notifying their employees of a 10 per cent increase in wages had no word from their men today as to whether the offer would be accepted or not. The fact that the operators have made what appears to be a studied effort to ignore the miners' union is what aggravates the strikers most. They say it is useless to talk of a settlement until the presidents of the big coal companies make up their minds to recognize the unions.

More Miners Idle  
Fottsville, Pa., October 2.—The West Brookside colliery, near Tower City, the largest producer of coal in Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has shut down today, and thus upward of 1500 men and boys are rendered idle.

The Lincoln and Good Spring collieries, near here, started as usual today. Davis & Co., who operate the Ellsworth colliery at Broad mountain, claim their men are not out on a strike. The colliery was shut down Saturday to make necessary repairs.

Whistles Called Few to Work  
Shamokin, October 2.—The whistles were blown at the usual time today, but there

was less than 400 at both the mines to go to work. Over 2200 employees were on the pay roll before the strike. None of the collieries at this place were started up this morning. The North Franklin, at Trevorton, is still in operation with all but twenty men in the mines. The Reading Company is keeping a close watch that strangers do not trespass on its possessions at Trevorton.

BIG CLAIM  
Made by the Republicans—Give Out an Estimate

New York, October 2.—In a statement issued from Republican national headquarters, National Committee Healy, the committee claims 266 votes certain in the Electoral College for McKinley, with 112 for Bryan and 54 were put down as doubtful. The States conceded to Bryan are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

In the doubtful column are Colorado, Idaho, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Nebraska and Utah.

Everything else is put down for McKinley, but Indiana, with its fifteen votes, is admitted to be in doubt.

## POWERS AGREE ON CHINESE QUESTION

Favorable News Received in Washington from Euro-  
pean Chancellors Regarding Negotiations.

Washington, October 2.—Favorable news has reached Washington from the European chancelleries indicating that a complete agreement as to China is in sight. The agreement will be on the basis of the propositions laid down by Secretary Hay in his note of July 3 and the subsequent notes treating on that subject.

The accord of Russia with the United States is more complete than was anticipated at first and the reports show that all the European nations, particularly Russia, are placing themselves in position to take advantage of the opening made by the United States and soon will be ready to begin negotiations for a settlement with the Chinese government. The Russians already have given notice of such purpose, and while the text of the French note on this subject referred to in today's press dispatches has not reached the State Department, the officials are satisfied that this is correctly reported and that France, like Russia, is ready to negotiate at once. As for Germany either the position of that government has been misunderstood or it has sustained a change of mind. Possibly the former is the case, but, however, that may be it is quite certain that the advances which have reached Washington today that the German government upon careful inspection of the plans for a settlement projected by the United States finds there is nothing inconsistent with the German aspirations. Therefore it may be expected that Germany too will be prepared to join in this common movement towards a settlement.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT  
"Uncle Sam's" Proposition to be  
the Basis.

ALL ANXIOUS TO END TROUBLE  
Russia, France, and Even Germany Are  
Taking Advantage of the Opening  
—The Situation Remains  
Practically Unchanged

Washington, October 2.—Favorable news has reached Washington from the European chancelleries indicating that a complete agreement as to China is in sight. The agreement will be on the basis of the propositions laid down by Secretary Hay in his note of July 3 and the subsequent notes treating on that subject.

The accord of Russia with the United States is more complete than was anticipated at first and the reports show that all the European nations, particularly Russia, are placing themselves in position to take advantage of the opening made by the United States and soon will be ready to begin negotiations for a settlement with the Chinese government. The Russians already have given notice of such purpose, and while the text of the French note on this subject referred to in today's press dispatches has not reached the State Department, the officials are satisfied that this is correctly reported and that France, like Russia, is ready to negotiate at once. As for Germany either the position of that government has been misunderstood or it has sustained a change of mind. Possibly the former is the case, but, however, that may be it is quite certain that the advances which have reached Washington today that the German government upon careful inspection of the plans for a settlement projected by the United States finds there is nothing inconsistent with the German aspirations. Therefore it may be expected that Germany too will be prepared to join in this common movement towards a settlement.

MOBILE WOMAN  
One of Two Missionaries Reported Killed  
in China

Washington, October 2.—Mr. Goodnow, consul general of the United States at Shanghai, reports to the State Department in his dispatch of August 25, just received, the murder of two American missionaries, Miss Hattie J. Rice and Miss Mary E. Huston, both of the China Inland Mission and stationed at Lu Cheng, in Shan Si province. It is understood that a sister of Miss Rice, Mrs. I. P. Lewis, resides at Hartford, Conn., and that Miss Huston's mother resides at Mobile, Ala.

Harrison Will Speak  
New York, October 2.—Concerning the report that ex-President Harrison would make a few speeches during the campaign, it was learned today that the national campaign committee wrote him about a month ago, asking him to take some active part in the campaign. Mr. Harrison replies, asking the committee not to press him to make any speeches early in the campaign. He expected that he would overwork himself in the Venezuelan boundary dispute, and needed several weeks' rest. It is now said on the highest authority that General Harrison will not be asked to make any speeches until near the close of the campaign. Then he will take the stump and make several speeches, at least two of which are to be delivered in this city.

CLANS GATHERING  
AT INDIANAPOLIS

Delegates to National Convention  
of Democratic Clubs Which  
Meets Today.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 2.—From 500 to 1000 visitors have arrived for the National Convention of Democratic Clubs, which will open tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in Tomlinson Hall. The States represented by the arrivals so far are: New York, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Florida, New Jersey, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Minnesota, Alabama and Nebraska.

The fact that Mr. Bryan is to make the trip through Indiana, taking in both the northern and southern parts immediately after the close of the convention, visiting and making speeches in twenty-seven cities and towns of the State, will tend to prevent as large an attendance from this State as would be drawn by his presence otherwise, say the managers of the convention. Following is the official programme:

Wednesday, 2 p. m., reception to club delegates; welcome address by Mayor Thomas Taggart; response by W. R. Hearst, president National Association of Democratic Clubs. Addresses: The Hon. James K. Jones, chairman Democratic National Committee; Hon. Samuel M. Jones, Mayor of Toledo; Hon. James Hamilton Lewis of Washington; Hon. Benton McMillan, Governor of Tennessee.

Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.—Parade of clubs. At Tomlinson Hall, 9 p. m.—Addresses. The Hon. James R. Sovern, ex-grand master workman Knights of Labor. Captain Patrick O'Farrell of Washington, D. C.

The Hon. Sigmund Seiler of Chicago. Thursday, 10 a. m.—Addresses: Lewis G. Stevenson, Illinois. Augustus Thomas, New York. Hon. M. L. Lockwood of Pennsylvania. Hon. P. E. Dowe, New York, representing Commercial Travellers.

Hon. George M. McClellan of New York. Hon. James T. Stayden of Texas. Thursday, 2 p. m.: The Hon. Adelle E. Stevenson. The Hon. William J. Bryan.

Thursday, 8 p. m.: The Hon. Bourke Cockran, New York. A. E. Stevenson and party will come in from Bloomington in the afternoon, the Duckworth Club will be here from Cincinnati, 300 strong, at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and the Chicago delegation, headed by the Cook County Marching Club, will arrive tomorrow afternoon.

Senator Jones, chairman of the National Democratic Committee; W. R. Hearst, president of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, and Willis J. Abbott, manager of the press bureau of the Democratic National Committee, will accompany the clubs.

England's Reply  
New York, October 2.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Standard learns that England's reply to the German circular in reference to China is shaped in a very friendly and affirmative tone. The Tribune's London correspondent cables.

Russian Legation Leave Peking  
Washington, October 2.—The State Department is in receipt of a dispatch from Minister Conger announcing the withdrawal and departure of the Russian legation from Peking.

SANITARY EXPERT  
Urges Galveston Authorities to Act  
Without Delay

Galveston, October 2.—Dr. George Soper of New York, an expert on sanitation, who was sent here to investigate and aid in the work of clearing Galveston, addressed the general relief committee today, after first having made a tour of inspection. He pronounced the city to be in an unsanitary condition, but said the danger to health is not to be expected from the dead but from those living in crowded conditions. He urged upon the committee that a systematic and vigorous plan of cleaning the streets and alleys and of distributing disinfectants be put in effect at once. The committee placed these matters in the hands of City Health Officer Wilkinson and Dr. Soper, and will go to work with a large force of men at once to clean the city and keep it clean.

Home Going Delayed  
Durban, October 2.—In consequence of the Boers capturing a convoy of the Natal Volunteers between Dejaages drift and Blood river, burning several wagons and capturing the escort, the intended home-going of the Natal Volunteers has been indefinitely postponed.

Sues the Detectives  
Kansas City, Mo., October 2.—Charles M. Folk, who was arrested on the charge of being implicated in the big train robbery that occurred in Jackson County, today fled a suit here for \$100,000 damages against the National Pinkerton Detective Agency.

Kitchener Will Remain  
London, October 2.—Sir Redvers Buller, says the Daily Mail correspondent at Ploermaritburg, will return to England with Lord Roberts, and Lord Kitchener will remain in chief command in South Africa.